# The People's Korea

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## President Kim Il Sung Greets New Chinese Leadership

**President Kim Il Sung sent a message on June 18 to Mr. Li Xiannian and Mr. Peng Zhen upon their election respectively as President of the People's Republic of China and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.**

**The message read:**

I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend warmest congratulations to you Comrade Li Xiannian and Comrade Peng Zhen upon your election respectively as President of the People's Republic of China and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China at the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China in accordance with the new constitution of China.

The election of you to the highest posts of the state at the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China is an expression of the Chinese people's deep respect for and trust in you.

Convinced that the fraternal friendship and militant unity which was firmly forged between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China through a protracted revolutionary struggle and which has withstood all the trials of history will constantly grow stronger and develop, I take this opportunity to heartily wish you and the Chinese people new success in the struggle for building a modernized socialist China and reunifying the whole country.

**President Kim Il Sung on June 18 sent a message to Mr. Deng Xiaoping upon the latter's election as Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China.**

**The message read:**

I extend warmest felicitations to you on your election as Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China at the First Session of the 6th National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China amid great expectation shows that you are enjoying deep trust and respect from the Chinese people and the officers and men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The First Session of the 6th National People's Congress demonstrated that since the Third Plenary Meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the 12th National Congress of the Party, stability and unity of the whole country have been firmly achieved, a new upswing is being effected in socialist construction day by day and everything is going well in China.

The Korean people are rejoiced over the successful progress of the revolution and construction in China, a close neighbour and brother country.

Convinced that the kindred friendship and militant bonds forged between the peoples of Korea and China will constantly consolidate and develop in the struggle for attaining the common goal, I sincerely wish you great success in the work for the prosperity and development of the People's Republic of China and modernization of national defence.

## WPK Confers, Personnel Changes Made


*See Related Story on Page 3*


Leaders of the Workers' Party of Korea discussed economic issues and made several personnel changes at a plenary meeting June 15-17 of the Party's Central Committee, the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) reported on June 18.

KCNA said the 7th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) was presided over by President Kim Il Sung who also serves as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK.

It said reports were made on attaining targets on chemicals and the production of 1,500 million metres of textiles, and on improving railway transportation.

It said An Sung Hak was elected Secretary of the Party Central Committee in charge of light industry and Chae Hui Jong was chosen Secretary of the Party Central Committee in charge of planning and finance.

Kim Hwan was removed from his post as Central Committee Secretary to become Vice Premier of the Administration Council, while Yun Gi Bok gave up his post as Secretary to become Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, it said.

Party Central Committee vacancies were filled by Kim Man Yun and Pak Song Bong, it added.

The following agenda was adopted at the plenary meeting:

**1. On attaining the targets of chemicals and 1,500 million metres of textiles;**

**2. On the summing up of the implementation of the decisions of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Party and tasks for decisively improving railway transportation;**

**3. The organizational question.**

General Secretary Kim Il Sung made important concluding speech on the first and second items of the agenda, KCNA said.

## FM Ho Dam Cables Chinese Counterpart

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam sent a message to Wu Xueqian on his assumption of office as State Councillor and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China.

Expressing the belief that the deep friendship and cooperation between Korea and China would be consolidated and developed still further, the message wished Wu Xueqian greater success in his responsible work.

# Pyongyang Urges Washington to Replace Armistice Agreement with Peace Agreement: Gov. Statement Issued

## Kim Dae Jung Tells U.S. Not to Support Seoul Junta

Mr. Kim Dae Jung now in the United States urged Washington to change its policy to support "the repressive regime in Seoul."

"It is time for the United States Government to reaffirm the importance of freedom in south Korea. Without the restoration of democratic government and institutions, there will be neither stability nor security in my country," said the former south Korean "presidential" candidate.

His remarks came in his contribution he made in the June 9 issue of The New York Times. **(See Full Text of His Contribution on Page 8)**

In his article entitled "Kim's Hunger Strike", the south Korean democratic leader stressed, "Kim Yong Sam's fast and its political impact seriously challenge the United States Government to reconsider its policy."

On Kim Yong Sam's hunger strike, Mr. Kim Dae Jung said, "His action marks the first open confrontation between the 'government' of 'president' Chun Doo Hwan and politicians who have been silenced by the 'regime's Political Restriction Law.'"

"Further," Mr. Kim stressed, "it has become a catalyst for a coalition of opposition politicians and other democratic figures, including clergymen, scholars and students."

On political implications of Kim's hunger strike, Far Eastern Economic Review, in the June 23 issue, pointed out, "Politically the two men (Mr. Kim Dae Jung and Mr. Kim Yong Sam) are bitter rivals, but they have now joined hands in a common front against Chun." **(See Excerpts from the Article of Far Eastern Economic Review on Page 8)**

### *Christian Leaders Urge Resignation of Chon*

Rev. Ham Sok Hon and Rev. Moon Ik Hwan and three other prominent democratic figures who were staging fast to support Mr. Kim Yong Sam's objectives issued a statement on June 18 on the occasion of ending their fast.

In the statement they said the arrest of Kim Dok Ryong, chief secretary of Mr. Kim Yong Sam, proved that the "judiciary, which is the last fortress of human rights, has become powerless before the violence of the administration" and held that Chon Du Hwan must be responsible for the stifling of democracy and step down from power.

They also denounced the Chon junta for using force in trying to end their hunger strikes against fascism and for democracy.

Rev. Moon Ik Hwan told reporter on the part of the south Korean authorities to arrest Kim Dok Ryong and others by invoking an evil law and stressed that "they should arrest Kim Yong Sam, myself and other dissidents, too, to be fair before the law," as claimed by the authorities themselves.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kim Yong Sam who ended his hunger strike on June 9 issued a statement on June 18 in denunciation of the Chon junta's arrest of his chief secretary.

In the statement he castigated the authorities, saying "the arrest of my chief secretary Kim Dok Ryong is an act of political retaliation against me and, at the same time, a clear denial by the dictatorial 'regime' of the whole people's consistent call for democracy."

Mr. Kim said in his statement that he was responsible for all charges that resulted in the arrest of the chief secretary because Kim Dok Ryong simply "acted on my instruction."

"Since it has become apparent that to go to prison appears to be the only way to achieve democracy, I urge authorities to send me to prison and release Kim Dok Ryong," he said.


**(See the Full Text on Page 4)**


On the occasion of June 25, day of struggle against the U.S., the DPRK Government and the entire Korean people express the belief that the governments, political parties and public organizations of all countries of the world, international organizations, democratic organizations and world peace-loving people will voice stronger support to and solidarity with them in their just struggle for checking and foiling the U.S. moves to ignite a nuclear war in Korea and the scheme to form a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea, forcing the U.S. troops out of south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, stressed a statement of the DPRK Government published on June 23, KCNA reported.

Having chosen the Korean Peninsula as one of the most important points in their war policy for world supremacy at present, the U.S. is scheming to deploy new barbaric neutron weapons in south Korea and trying to light the blasting fuse of war, massively building up their aggression forces in south Korea, the statement noted, and said:

The DPRK Government and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce the nuclear war provocation moves and "two Koreas" scheme of the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan junta in south Korea as an unpardonable challenge to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The statement declared:

If the U.S. imperialists dare unleash a war of aggression in Korea in defiance of our repeated warnings, they would have to pay dearly for it.

Looking squarely at the trend of the times, they should immediately give up the heinous criminal scheme to introduce neutron weapons into south Korea, and withdraw at once from south Korea, taking along nuclear and all other weapons for aggression, in accordance with the United Nations resolution and accede to negotiations with us for replacing the armistice agreement by a peace agreement.

The Japanese reactionaries should discard the foolish dream of restoring their old position as the colonial ruler in south Korea and stop all acts rendering the situation strained on the Korean Peninsula.

The Chon Du Hwan clique must give up their treacherous maneuvers to plunge the fellow countrymen into a holocaust of nuclear war, discontinue the fascist suppres-


(Continued on page 8)

By Muhammad al Missuri

# "Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward" (16)

## For the Future

(Continued from the previous issue)

In keeping with the advancing revolution and construction, compulsory education has been introduced by degrees. Since 1972 a universal eleven-year compulsory education has been in force, a system which consists of one-year preschool compulsory education and ten-year compulsory schooling.

True, Korea is not the only country where education is made compulsory. But she is giving a substantial and popular compulsory education whose period is the longest in the world and which is completely free.

Like this, genuine education should be, first, compulsory and, second, free of charge. A sort of compulsory education which only benefits the children of the rich and precludes the poor, is no compulsory education in the true sense of the word.

In Korea the state bears all the educational expenses, so that the people are substantially provided with the right and freedom of education.

The new generation do not even know the words "tuition fees", and tertiary students receive scholarships.

No one could ever think of such an educational policy, but the great statesman who is really concerned for the future of the nation and considers tomorrow more important than today.

Korean education is unique and excellent both in its level and content. Every boy or girl acquires perfect, general knowledge of secondary standard through the eleven-year compulsory education and gets fully ready to receive higher education.

The content of eleven-year education in Korea is designed to teach all schoolchildren the fundamentals of revolutionary world outlook and train them to be men of a new type who are developed in an all-round way--rich in knowledge, sound in morality and strong in physique.

What is more, Korea pursues a most advanced and popular policy by which all children of the preschool age are brought up collectively at state or social expense.

Great attention is also being paid to the social education of the younger generation.

Social education establishments such as students and children's palaces and halls, Children's Union camps, libraries and the like are to be found in many parts of the country. Various mass media, too, are actively serving the education of youth and children.

Social environments exert a great influence on the education of youth and children.

With this in view Korea devotes special attention to giving revolutionary content to all broadcast and press media and films and creating healthy social climate so that students and children can be taught from all that they see and hear in their surroundings.

All Korean students and pupils are trained in a revolutionary way to acquire the spirit of organization and discipline through lives of the Children's Union and the League of Socialist Working Youth. They are all encouraged to participate in organizational life consciously, regarding it as a great honour and solemn duty.

Korea, indeed, is an example of the whole world in the number of school goers per 1,000 head of the population, the duration of compulsory education, social equality in education and the content and quality of teaching.

It can be said that Korea is a veritable land of revolution, the land of future, where the cornerstones of the coming generation are being laid admirably by the present generation. Korea is going full speed ahead not only for the happiness of the present generation but also for a promising future. Korea itself represents a grand epic of education. This epic which inspires people with an unshaken faith in the future, firm confidence in victory, bright hope and boundless ambition, is sublimated by the respected President Kim Il Sung, the greatest educationist and revolutionary leader in the history of mankind, who has devoted everything to the education of the rising generation over the period of more than half a century, upholding the idea of cherishing the future, ever since he started the revolutionary struggle.

The respected President Kim Il Sung crystallized his valuable experience of education into the "Theses on Socialist Education", an immortal treasury of education, the publication of which opened up a new epoch in the development of public education.

The theses is an encyclopaedic programme of education. As a brilliant embodiment of great Kimilsungism, it provides a perfect, scientific guidance for the transformation of man for the first time in human history.

The enunciation of the great educational programme of Kimilsungism in the 1970's marks the most significant event for the present and future of the Korean and the world revolution.

Today, education in Korea is further advancing under the energetic guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who is an impeccable personification of the educational thought of Kimilsungism.

One of the most brilliant features of his style of leadership is that he plans, organizes and guides all work, looking far into the future, say, one century or two ahead.

Despite the pressure of his busy guidance to all Party and state activities, he directs tremendous efforts to implementing the Kimilsungist educational programme and training the future generation of the revolution.

He never hesitates to take his most valuable time off, if it is for the education and care of the younger generation. Sometimes he consults with officials concerned open-heartedly about school education and often he goes out to schools to help them solve the troublesome matters that crop up in education and lives of the students.

In all parts of Korea innumerable touching stories go on the love and concern shown by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il for the training of the future masters of the revolution.

There are scores of pianos in the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace. Visitors might pass by without particular interest in them. But each of them has something to tell of his warm affection for the young.

One day he personally went to see hundreds of newly-produced pianos to choose those for the palace. He tried at the keys of each of the pianos and picked up the best.

That is not all.

Informed that several children in a village nestling in a mountain recess were having difficulty because they had to cover a rugged path to attend school, he took measures to get a train exclusively used for them.

Seaboard on three sides, Korea has many islands, large and small, in her coastal waters. Some of them are too small to be marked on the ordinary map. But these tiny islets vibrate with the pulse of patriotic hearts who lives all their lives for their worthwhile service as lighthouse keepers.

Considerate attention of the state reaches even those lighthouse hamlets each with a few houses, dozens of kilometres out on the sea.

A few years ago when he was acquainting himself with the lives of islanders, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il got to know that their children had to go ashore and study away from their homes since their primary school days, only visiting their homes during holiday seasons. He saw to it that all the children of primary and middle schools from the lighthouse islets of the country were granted stipends. Saying that there should be merry songs during their vacations as well, he ensured that accordions were sent to the islets.

Moreover, he supplied new dresses and overcoats to the lighthouse keepers and their wives and children including babies, to say nothing of their school-going sons and daughters, and kindly invited them to the capital on a pleasure trip.

The clothes of all the children and students of this country are permeated with the warm love of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

It happened one day in October 1976 when the world's attention was focussed on the situation in Korea that became extremely acute because of the "Panmunjom incident" provoked by the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Proposing at a meeting the tasks of improving the people's living standards for the immediate period ahead, the great leader President Kim Il Sung pointed out the need to provide better clothing for all children and students of the country, a task which was heavily on his mind. The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who was present at the meeting suggested that Party funds be used for the purpose, and he himself undertook the task.

He personally chose the colours and forms of the clothes, organized the manufacture and made sure that they were issued to each of the children and students throughout the country by April 15 the next year, that is, on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Such a "battle" waged to provide new clothes for all children at a juncture when the country was faced with the danger of war is without precedent in any other country since the dawn of human history which spans thousands upon thousands of years.

That is why the children of this country loudly sing the song of joy and happiness. "Our father is Marshal Kim Il Sung and our home is the embrace of the Party."

That is right.

The credit for the present happiness of Korea is due to the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the outstanding genius born of mankind, and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who is brilliantly carrying forward the President's idea and leadership. Likewise, her bright future is firmly guaranteed by them.

## Author of Renaissance In the 20th Century

One of the greatest events that was highlighted in the annals of the cause of Kimilsungism during the decade around the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was the epoch-making change in the development of literature and art brought about under the direct guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

In my previous visits I appreciated the revolutionary opera "A Flower Girl", a number of feature films, circuses and works of fine arts. This time, too, I enjoyed similar ones.

The more I saw the genuinely artistic works, the more they stirred in me noble and emotional feelings and gave me the sense of human dignity and the truth of life.

The world public call Korea "cradleland of the 20th century's socialist Renaissance" and speak highly of her art as "revolutionary art", the "top-level art in the world", the "acme of artistic perfection which represents the modern arts of mankind", and the "model of socialist and communist arts". This is quite natural.

If one is to talk about the great advance of the world arts in the 1970's, one must first of all mention the revolution made in Korean opera under the gifted leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

When it came to opera art, the conversation often turned upon Italy which gave birth to opera and which has many of its famous works. This made Italians get above themselves. Because of their "pride" of living in the "homeland" of opera art, they were not much interested in foreign arts.

Probably for this reason, most of the many foreign artists failed to convince Italy of their own successes as something of world standards. Their attempt burst like soap bubbles. Lukewarm sympathy was all that they earned from this "holy land of art".

The superiority of European music and certain disdain for Eastern music were the predominant thought in the minds of Italians on account of the operas and music which had been celebrated over hundreds of years. In this land of Italy a shocking even took place recently, the like of which had never been, an event which made them lost in their own disillusionment, instead of finding it possible to offer their "generous advice" to others.

The event which amazed the cultural circles of the world came with the performance of the revolutionary opera "A Flower Girl" by the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Rome which is famed for its two-thousand-year-old culture.

What, then, is the Korean opera like, an opera which only by six rounds of performance shattered the hard-headedness of the Italians who had considered themselves the monopolizer of the treasure house of human culture?

As I deeply felt on my previous visits to Korea, the revolutionary pieces of Korean opera produced under the personal guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il are really brilliant both in their ideological makeup and artistic skill. They teach people the truth of life by means of genuinely artistic presentation.

Most impressive is their profound ideological and political content. Literary and art works lacking in depth representation of the essence of realities are incapable of moving people to excitement.

Opera is not limited to Korea.

Nevertheless, the heroes and heroines of Western operas usually represent feudal kings, princesses, moneygrubbers crazy for power, degenerates and prostitutes. Thus they make people spiritual cripples every day, every hour, adding nothing to the annals of arts.

In contrast, the Korean revolutionary opera "A Flower Girl" clearly shows how much more important one's political integrity is than one's physical life. It gives a most ennobling impression of man's struggle for independence.

Though a slender girl without any power or money, the heroine represents a typical human being with the heart of a giant, unafraid of death in the struggle for political rights and freedoms.

In this sense, it can be said, the opera "A Flower Girl" is an "alpha of political life" which indicates a true way of life to the mentally-deformed persons with whom so many medical scientists find themselves helpless.

No one would appreciate this opera without tears. The whole theatre breathes the same breath with the actors and actresses on the stage, and even the teenagers who still have no clear idea of exploitation and oppression, sob with those acting on the stage.

Of course, that is partly because the history of sufferings of the people of Korea is truthfully mirrored in the opera, I suppose. But the audience is not moved to tears by this factor alone.

However truthfully an artistic piece may present the sorrows of a nation and the tribulations of the exploited class, it will never be able to move people deeply unless it is combined with the force of art, the strength of emotion, which touches their heartstrings.

Only when song and music, dance and decor are well blended into an integral whole, only when the dramatic action and the emotional world are closely interwoven in interpreting a single subject matter, can an artistic work convey its content through a proper depiction.

The consistent flow of stanzaic songs and the introduction of *pungchang* in the opera "A Flower Girl" take on a completely original form which no opera of any other country has ever attempted to create.

The fact that all of the songs are easily comprehensible and melodious to the ear from beginning to end is another important aspect which brings the character of the heroine into bold relief and helps the expression of profound thought.

Besides, the *pungchang*, which is sung in clear and beautiful voice, leads the audience to a world of boundless nobility, while performing various functions.

(To be continued)

# Report on 7th Plenary Meeting of 6th Central Committee of WPK

PYONGYANG JUNE 18 (KCNA) – The 7th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from June 15 to 17.

(Subtitles are ours — Ed.)

It was presided over by the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The plenary meeting was attended by the Members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Also attending it were the Members and Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Members and Alternate Members of the Party Central Committee and Members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party.

Leading functionaries of central and local party and administrative and economic organs, party secretaries and directors of industrial establishments and functionaries in the domain of railway transportation attended it as observers.

The following agenda was adopted at the plenary meeting:

1. On attaining the targets of chemicals and 1,500 million metres of textiles;

2. On the summing up of the implementation of the decisions of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Party and tasks for decisively improving and strengthening railway transportation;

3. The organisational question.

### On Attaining 1,500 Million Metres of Textiles

Reports on the first and second items of the agenda were made respectively by Comrades Kim Hwan and Hyon Mu Gwang and many comrades took the floor.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made important concluding speeches on the first and second items of the agenda.

In accordance with the policy indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the plenary meeting, during the debate on the first item of the agenda, set the goals and tasks for attaining the targets of chemicals and 1,500 million metres of textiles ahead of schedule and fully solving the clothing problem of the people, and discussed measures for realising them.

It set a high goal of creating in two or three years to come the capacity of fibre production necessary for the preschedule attainment of the 1,500 million metre target of textiles by directing great efforts to the creation of solid home production bases of raw materials of fibre.

The plenary meeting set forth concrete tasks for attaining the targets of chemicals and 1,500 million metres of textiles.

### To Build New Large Vinalon Factory with Capacity of 100,000 Tons

It noted that, if the 1,500 million metre goal of textiles is to be attained, the fibre problem must be solved first of all and an important way of its solution is to develop a Juche-based chemical fibre industry relying on the resources abundant in our country.

It attached particular importance to vinalon industry in the attainment of this goal.

The plenary meeting noted:

The best means of solving the fibre problem in beating the 1,500 million metre textile target is vinalon. In the increase of vinalon production there lies the decisive guarantee for rapidly augmenting textile production in our country.

The plenary meeting set a militant task to build a new large vinalon factory with a capacity of 100,000 tons in the Sunchon area in a short period.

Stressing the need to largely expand the production capacity of staple fibre and rayon yarn which carry weighty importance in solving the fibre problem and decisively increase the production of various chemical fibres including moryilon, orlon and nylon, it indicated its concrete targets and ways. It laid stress on expanding the cotton growing area to increase its production.

It said that textile production capacity should be increased in keeping with the growth of fibre production, if the 1,500 million metre target of textiles is to be hit.

It said that new modern textile mills should be built in different places to further expand the textile production capacity along with continued efforts for the maximum utilization of the production basis of the existing textile mills.

It stressed that a modern synthetic rubber factory should be built in the Hamhung area and the capacity enlarging project for radically increasing the vinyl chloride production be completed in a short time.

In the discussion on the second item, the plenary meeting noted that a great success was achieved in the endeavours for implementing the decisions of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party.

### New Turn in Railway Transport

The plenary meeting stressed that developing railway transport to a higher stage now poses as an urgent problem in successfully attaining the vast ten long-term objectives by effecting a new upsurge in socialist economic construction.

The plenary meeting stressed that if the high goal of railway freight transport set by the Party is to be successfully hit on the basis of the already achieved successes, the organization and command of transport should be meticulously planned first of all.

It put forward important tasks to train in greater number railway functionaries capable of skilfully commanding the railways in compliance with the demands of the developing realities.

In order to effect a new turn in railway transport we should further strengthen the material and technical foundations of railways, the plenary meeting said, and continued:

An energetic drive should be waged to wind up railway electrification and increase the proportion of haulage by electric locomotives and the automation of railways should be actively carried out.

And the nation's railway networks should be better rounded off by accelerating and quickly completing the already started building of the northern inland railway lines and powerfully going ahead with new railway projects and construction for railway operation.

The plenary meeting adopted appropriate decisions.

### Organizational Question of Party

The organisational question, the third item on the agenda, was dealt with at the plenary meeting.

It elected Comrade An Sung Hak Secretary of the Party Central Committee in charge of light industry and Comrade Chae Hui Jong Secretary of the Party Central Committee in charge of planning and finance.

It recalled Comrade Kim Hwan from the post of Secretary of the Party Central Committee upon his transference to the post of vice-Premier of the Administration Council.

It recalled Comrade Yun Gi Bok from the post of Secretary of the Party Central Committee upon his transference to the post of Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee.

It elected Comrades Kim Nam Yun and Pak Song Bong Members of the Party Central Committee to fill vacancies.

## *News on Socialist Construction In DPRK*

### Rice-Transplanting Completed

The agricultural working people, the three-revolution team members and helpers in agriculture throughout Korea completed in the main rice-transplanting and maize planting on May 31.

The weather conditions were very unfavorable in all the rural districts this year under the influence of the cold front. But they nursed healthy seedlings and transplanted them in a short time. Thus they successfully ensured rice-transplanting and maize planting at the most proper time suitable for a high yield.

In all the rural areas the rice-transplanting and maize planting were carried out qualitatively through the strict application of the Juche method of farming, such as well distributing strains and planting a correct number of plants per *p'yong* and a correct number of stalks per plant on the principle of right crop to right soil.

In every rural district of Korea the proportion of the work done by machines increased markedly in all the processes of rice-transplanting and rice seedling-plucking machines were introduced on an overall scale to largely alleviate the difficult and labor-consuming work of the peasants.

The agricultural working people of Korea completed in the main rice-transplanting on May 31.

### First Salt Production in Tanchon

Tanchon city on the eastern coast of Korea started producing salt of good quality from June 7 from its saltern of over ten hectares.

This is the first salt production on the eastern coast. Salt produced in Tanchon is characterized by its good quality, shorter period of production and greater quantity per cubic metre of sea water.

In recent years Tanchon city reclaimed more than 20 hectares of idle land and built a trial saltern to solve the problem of salt for industrial enterprises in the city which have sharply increased in number, and turned out the first trial product.

The working people in the city actively tapped and mobilized inner reserves and carried out vast projects including the construction of a pumping station and a sea water storing reservoir in a matter of one year or so.

### First Half-Year Plans Fulfilled at Industrial Domains

The first half-year national economy plans are being fulfilled at many factories and enterprises of Korea.

Samhae, Holdong, Pyongsan and many other mines have finished their first six-month plans. The November 8 Mine carried out the first half-year plan at 108 percent in the tunnelling and 165 percent in pit construction and fulfilled the first half-year non-ferrous ore production assignments one month ahead of schedule by raising the comprehensive mechanisation level of pit work.

The Machine Industry Administration of the North Hwanghae Provincial Committee for economic guidance honored the first half-year plan 20 days ahead of the set time. During the period for the fulfilment of the plan the Sariwon Machine Plant and the Madong Automation Apparatus Factory have more than doubled the tempo of the production of the ordered equipment for various domains of the national economy as against the same period of last year.

The first six-month plans were finished at many light industry factories including the Kaesong Textile Mill and the Pakchon Silk Mill as of May 30.

The fishery stations in different parts of Korea attained the first half-year targets ahead of time by actively introducing scientific fishing methods.

Notably, the Kangwon Provincial Fishery Administration overfulfilled the first half-year sea food production plan by 15.6 percent as of the end of May.

The workers of the Yupyong Forestry Station honoured the first half-year plan on all indices as of June 10 by raising the operation rate of the forestry equipment.

The first half-year plans were carried out ahead of schedule at 91 factories and enterprises in Pyongyang including the Pyongyang Steel Plant and the Pyongyang Children's Clothing Factory and over 30 local industrial factories in South Hwanghae Province.

The number of the first half-year target hitters is increasing day by day.

The first half-year national economy plans are being fulfilled at many factories and enterprises of Korea.

### Coal Production Increases

Entering this year 80 more coal cutting faces than last year have been created at Korean coal mines.

The coal mines in Tokchon and Sunchon districts concentrated manpower and equipment on tunnelling this year to build many cutting faces.

The Pyongdae Coal Mine has secured in recent several months eight more coal fields than in the same period last year.

The coal mines in the northern district set themselves the goal of creating new production capacity of 2 million tons by the end of the year. They have already built six new cutting faces through an energetic drive.

New coal mines are being actively developed along with the increase of the production capacity of the existing ones.

A number of new coal mines with rich deposits have been developed in the Anju and northern districts. Their preparations for production are being accelerated.

A semi-anthracite production centre is being built under a far-reaching plan in the central district.

The new coal mines and cutting faces built in the Anju district began production with modern coal-cutting combines.

Notably at the Samchonpo Coal Mine, a cutting face equipped with heavy machines involving one million tons, 120 metres in width, was commissioned and hundreds of tons of coal are excavated there every day.

The coal mines across the country are now launching new operations to create scores of more cutting faces before the rainy season on the basis of the successes and experiences already achieved.

# Statement of DPRK Government

*The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published on June 23 the following statement on the occasion of June 25, Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism.*

The danger of a nuclear war is growing on the Korean Peninsula today and there has been created a strained situation in which a war may break out any moment.

The U.S. imperialists who have prepared a war of aggression in Korea for a long time are trying to light the blasting fuse of war, while massively building up their aggression forces in south Korea, having chosen the Korean Peninsula as one of the most important points in their war policy for world supremacy at present.

Now the situation of the Korean Peninsula reminds us of the time when the U.S. imperialists started a war of aggression in Korea in the 1950s.

After the end of the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises they have of late shifted the centre of the stratigic deployment of the U.S. seventh fleet to the East Sea of Korea and massed many nuclear-powered submarines and sophisticated warplanes in south Korea and the waters around it and are intensifying their espionage by sending to high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes "S.R. 71" in succession into the air above the northern half of the Republic, thereby bringing the situation to the highest pitch of strain.

The south Korean trips of U.S. imperialist warmaniacs for inspecting the frontline are getting more frequent and they let out reckless-reeking utterances without hesitation, talking to the U.S. forces and the south Korean puppet army that they should "demonstrate strength" and "the first three days of the war are essential."

While largely increasing military aid to the south Korean puppets, the U.S. imperialists are commandeering all the man-power and material resources of south Korea in the preparations for the provocation of a new war.

With the zealous encouragement of the U.S. imperialists, the south Korean puppets are creating a more grim atmosphere of war, barring the trend toward democracy and peaceful reunification and intensifying fascist repression of students and democrats in south Korea.

Some time ago the south Korean puppets staged an attacking exercise of largest scale codenamed "*myolgong* (Destroy Communism) 83" with the mobilisation of vast armed forces more than 3.5 million strong comprising the puppet regular army, the puppet police, the "Civilian Defence Corps," etc. and have faked up all brands of evil wartime laws such as the "wartime labor mobilisation law" and "requisition law" and are driving public servants and even housewives into military training.

In the meantime, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to inveigle the Japanese militarists into a war of aggression in Korea, feverishly hastening the formation of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance.

It is not accidental that the U.S. imperialists are these days frequently staging U.S.-Japan joint military exercises, having worked out an "emergency plan" of the United States, Japan and south Korea for a Korean War, and the Japanese reactionaries are threatening that they would block the Korean Strait in an event of contingency.

Openly crying that "the second Korean War would be a nuclear war", the U.S. imperialist bellicose elements have framed even a plot to deploy new barbaric neutron weapons in south Korea. They scheme to deploy in south Korea now the "Lance" missiles with neutron warheads, "Pershing" medium-range nuclear missiles, and cruise missiles, and are bringing in and around south Korea great quantities of means of nuclear war including "B-52" strategic bombers and "F-16" fighter-bombers capable of carrying neutron bombs.

According to the U.S. imperialists' scheme to provoke a nuclear war, the south Korean puppets are entreating their master to offer them "a modernized nuclear umbrella" and deploy neutron weapons in south Korea, and the Japanese reactionaries leave the military ports and bases of Japan as operational bases of the U.S. imperialists' nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and "B-52" strategic bombers for a Korean War.

It was a long time ago that the U.S. imperialists began to work out their barbaric war plan for starting a nuclear war against the DPRK.

Proclaiming the Korean Peninsula "a test ground for a showdown of strength" in the 1980s, the U.S. imperialists have already replaced the "nine-day short-term hand strike strategy" with a "three-day nuclear war strategy" and are crying for "a forestalling nuclear attack", having deployed more than 1,000 nuclear bombs, nuclear shells and nuclear mines in south Korea.

Facts clearly show that the cause of the tensions obtaining on the Korean Peninsula today lies entirely in the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and new war provocation.

Nonetheless, the U.S. imperialists describe their aggressive acts as designed for "security" on the Korean Peninsula and for "protection" of someone, crying over "threat of southward invasion" and "arms buildup of the north."

This is a habitual method employed by them down through history. It is nothing but a preposterous sophism to justify their manoeuvres for aggression and new war provocation.

There exists on the Korean Peninsula not "threat of southward invasion" but threat of northward invasion by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique.

The U.S. imperialists employed the same method as now when they provoked the war of aggression in Korea on June 25, 1950.

At that time, the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs defined the Korean Peninsula as a "test ground of a decisive battle" for world supremacy and kicked up frantic "northward march" rackets, shipping in large armed forces to conquer the whole of Korea, and ordered the south Korean puppets to "choose for the attack Sunday which the Western world could believe to be the Sabbath day," and make a propaganda that the North launched the aggression.

In order to veil their criminal act with the cloak of the United Nations, the U.S. imperialists illegally took the Korean question to the United Nations according to their ready-made script, and put the "U.N. Forces" helmets on the heads of the U.S. troops occupying south Korea.

The U.S. troops have not yet taken off these helmets, staying in south Korea still today when 30 years have passed since the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement. And they call themselves "U.N. Forces" when this name is favorable to them and deny it when unfavorable.

This is a mockery of the world people and the United Nations.

With no amount of artifice can the U.S. imperialists evade the responsibility for having provoked the war of aggression in Korea.

Having chosen south Korea as the "forefront of the U.S. strategy," they are getting overheated with the new war provocation manoeuvres, shipping in large quantities of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, in a bid to keep hold on south Korea as their colony and military base for ever, conquer the whole of Korea with it as the foothold and realize their ambition to dominate Asia and the world.

To this end, they have desperately opposed the reunification of Korea, making the creation of "two Koreas" the basis of their Korean policy and zealously instigated the south Korean puppets to manoeuvres for a permanent split, twanging the harp of "admission into the United Nations" and "cross recognition."

All the facts clearly show that it is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are disturbing peace and increasing the danger of war in Korea and who are seeking a permanent split of Korea and barring her peaceful reunification.

Tensions should be eased and division be brought to an end in Korea and the country be reunified at an early date.

Unless the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are withdrawn from south Korea, it is impossible to ease tensions in Korea or achieve her peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialists have neither ground nor pretext to remain in south Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must know that the days are gone when they could threaten and blackmail other peoples with "strength," brandishing nuclear weapons, and must act with discretion.

If they dare unleash a war of aggression in Korea in defiance of our repeated warnings, they would have to pay dearly for it.

Looking squarely at the trend of the times, they should immediately give up the heinous criminal scheme to introduce neutron weapons into south Korea, and withdraw at once from south Korea, taking along nuclear and all other weapons for aggression, in accordance with the United Nations resolution and accede to negotiations with us for replacing the armistice agreement by a peace agreement.

The Japanese reactionaries should discard the foolish dream of restoring their old position as the colonial ruler in south Korea and stop all acts rendering the situation strained on the Korean Peninsula.

The Chon Du Hwan clique must give up their treacherous manoeuvres to plunge the fellow countrymen into a holocaust of nuclear war, discontinue the fascist suppression of students and democratic figures and step down from power without delay.

If the south Korean puppets persistently follow the road of inflicting a nuclear scourge upon the fellow countrymen, serving the U.S. and Japanese aggressors as their war servants, they would face a stern judgement by history.

To reunify the country is an inviolable right and an urgent task of the Korean people for fully realizing the national sovereignty throughout the country.

The consistent stand of the Government of our Republic in the struggle for national reunification is to reunify the country independently and peacefully by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

The most realistic and reasonable way of reunifying our country independently is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The DPRK Government holds that a Joint Conference of Political Parties and Public Organisations in the North and South for discussing the problem of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea should be convened at an early date to carry into effect the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

If a war broke out in Korea, its flame would spread easily outside the boundary of Korea.

It is directly linked with the work for the preservation of peace in Asia and the world to prevent a war and maintain peace in Korea.

The strained situation in which the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula has been created by the U.S. imperialists and south Korean puppet clique calls upon the peoples of all countries of the world which oppose the war of aggression and value peace to pay due attention to it.

The world peace-loving people have waged a vigorous struggle against the aggression and "two Koreas" policy of the U.S. imperialists in Korea and for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and expressed active support to and firm solidarity with our people in the just cause of national reunification.

The Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people extend deep thanks to the governments, peoples, progressive political parties, public organisations and democratic figures of all countries of the world and international democratic organisations for always manifesting active support and solidarity for their just cause.

The Korean people will certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification with the positive support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people, by forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from south Korea and founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

On the occasion of June 25, Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism, the DPRK Government and the entire Korean people express the belief that the governments, political parties and public organisations of all countries of the world, international organisations, democratic organisations and world peace-loving people will voice stronger support to and solidarity with them in their just struggle for checking and foiling the U.S. imperialists' moves to ignite a nuclear war in Korea and the scheme to form a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea, forcing the U.S. imperialist aggresssion troops out of south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

(KCNA)

## *Pyongyang Hits "Global Shield '83"*

The participation of Guam-based "B 52" strategic bombers and Okinawa-based "K.C. 135" aerial refueling planes in the projected "Global Shield 83" exercise projected by the U.S. airforces proves that Korea is the main target of attack in this nuclear war rehearsal, declared Rodong Sinmun on June 21.

Follows a summary of the signed commentary of the paper titled "Adventurous Racket of Nuclear Fanatics".

The frantic nuclear war exercises staged by the Americans with mass destruction weapons are a rash act of those obsessed with a barbaric mode of thinking, who would not think twice before spelling whatever scourge to mankind in their campaign for world supremacy.

This is an unpardonable criminal act increasing international tension and menacing world peace and security and an open challenge to the world people who aspire after an independent new life.

The Americans' preparations for a nuclear war are entering into a grave stage. Blaring that the nuclear strategy is the most effective and important way in the execution of the U.S. global strategy, the Reagan administration massively produces nuclear weapons with staggering military appropriations and deploy them everywhere in the world while incessantly staging nuclear war exercises.

They set great store by North-east Asia in executing their nuclear war strategy, making a desperate bid to provoke a nuclear war at any cost there. Here the Korean Peninsula is the main target of the nuclear strike.

The U.S. warmaniacs are seeking the detonating point of a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and intending to carry into practice their nuclear war strategy for world supremacy with it as the blasting fuse.

Facts prove that the Americans are the chieftain of aggression and war and the deadly enemy of the world peace-loving people.

Should they persistently resort to the adventures of nuclear war, it would only precipitate their own destruction.

(KCNA)

# Statement of Song Kyun Kwan Univ. Students

*Despite the harsh crackdown by the Chon junta on the student movement, student's demonstrations and their hand bill-distribution struggles are continuing at major national and private universities from the beginning of this year.*

*Follows a statement made public at the Song Kyun Kwan Univ. in Seoul on Mar. 22, which The People's Korea obtained recently.*

Oh, spring of Democracy!

Fellow students! Do you remember the shining spring three years ago when we rose up in the name of democracy and the nation? Do you remember the spring of democracy in 1980 which we won through our struggle against the yushin establishment? Fellow students! In defiance of our struggles, the anti-democratic, anti-national descendant forces of this country, who suppressed democratization struggles on the campus, in workplaces and in all sections of the society, showed their true nature in the "May 17 coup d'etat."

Oh! We cannot restrain our indignation and tears arising from the bottom of our hearts over the bloody massacre in which the paratroopers turned their guns to our parents, brothers and sisters.

Three years have already passed since the present "regime" usurped power by hurling the people of Kwangju into a bloody hell, and it is already two years since the establishment of the so-called "the Fifth Republic."

How has the Chon junta trampled down upon us? It expelled democratic students, workers and conscientious citizens from their campuses and workplaces by wantonly arresting them in the name of "purification of the society."

It showed the true colors of the most wicked fascist "regime" by putting cheap slogans at random everywhere in our country and misleading the people by short-sighted and irresponsible policies, aimed at winning popular support, and by tresorting to undisguised threats to create an atmosphere of terror.

They tried to divide university students by introducing a graduate quota system and a professor reassessment system, and savagely suppressed meetings on the campus by allowing paincloth-eumen to intrude into the campus, and took "on-spot enlistment" measures (by which "undesirable" students are enlisted in the military), not satisfied with indiscriminate suppressive measures against the students. They fired and "reeducated" trade union activists, and systematically suppressed workers by enforcing and revising various labor laws.

Finally, they perpetrated all sorts of suppressive acts against labor, threatening to and dividing female workers in a few democratic trade unions, and doing direct violence to them, beating them with bars.

Fellow students! See how they are trying to paralize our heads, throw mud in our eyes and mouths, bind our hands and feet. Firstly, mass communications media! They are the dogs of power who have always been the stooges of the "regime" in the modern history of our country, which have been reduced to impotence and paralysis through integrations and disbandment, and various other measures taken by the "regime." They – people working for mass communications media, journalists and TV and radio program producers – are helping the "government" to accelerate its policy of confusing the people through sports, culture, decadent entertainment and amusement.

Fellow students! Increased police are trying to bind our hands and feet with the "law on meetings and demonstrations" which is totally against the constitutional right of citizens, and with questionings and arrests often in broad daylight.

Oh, Fellow students!

Why can't we overcome the obstacle like this, when our cause of justice has been brought to home to the hearts of our people through the boiling blood shed by Kim Wi Gi, a senior of So Gang Univ, in June of 1980, and Kim Tae Il, a senior students of Seoul National Univ. in May 1981 (who committed suicide by throwing himself from a campus building).

"National Mobilization Legislation" which includes "raw material mobilization law" (what a euphemism!) is also intended to stultify us, and to cow us in an aggravated atmosphere of tension and terror.

What do "liberation" and "autonomy" mean? Do "the Asian Games '86" and "the International Olympics '88" – which the present "regime" designs to utilize to detract public attention from the present crisis – mean "liberation"?

Fellow students! What on earth are the various kinds of slogans massively produced by the "regime"? The authorities fired conscientious "government" officials and citizens according to their theory that "indesirable elements should be removed," while Chon Da Hwan has changed his aides.

They forced a low rice price on farmers, a price which is not sufficient to cover production costs, and low wages on workers, wages not enough to meet the barest living cost, clamoring for an "equal distribution of the burden" and tried to change the relations between labor and capital to pre-modern ones on the pretext of the "need for comradeship." This is the very content of the pleasant-sounding words "new age" and "new politics."

From their standpoint, it was no more than resistence from the old era – the unchanged desire of the oppressed to win democracy and freedom – is precisely what they call "resistence from the old era."

However, remember the student's demonstrations and democratic labor movement in the period from 1980 to 1983 when the more the "government" suppressed them, the more strongly they rose up against its oppression!

Fellow students! National income per capita in 1980 and 1981 was below the 1979 level and the "government's's" foreign debts increased 14 billion dollars in three years and the real wages of workers were lowered for three years consecutively.

In 1980 dollars earned by export flowed abroad to pay high interest.

Does this mean a "stable growth" or "recovery from inflation" – a partially favorable phenomenon which appeared for a short time in spite of the worst conditions?

Fellow students! What on earth do they mean when they speak about "low prices" and "improvement in the international payments position"?

Last year's price declines and improvement in the international payments position were actually a result of aggravated business activity.

Price reductions are a combined result of difficult economic factors such as starvation wages, cuts in domestic national purchasing power, by retail price control on grains on a minimum level, widespread dumping of goods as a result of excessive capacities and accumulated stockpiles, a sharp decrease in capital spending by private industry and aggravation of the financial positions of enterprises and the heavy burden of domestic and foreign debts due for repayment.

Fellow students!

Since the beginning of this year, the margin of deficits in the international balance of payments and price levels have been fluctuating.

The authorities are now desperately seeking to ensure short-term interest, disregarding the rule for stability of prices which is basic to their economic experiment. That concerns the question of oil price cut. Then, what is the actual condition of the financial groups which are integrated with the present "regime" dominating the country's economy?

Last year financial groups gave a shock to us when they tried to seize the right to control city banks. Let us examine how the member companies of the financial groups work, which are the hotbeds of corruption and privileges, and injustice. The total sales of the ten top-ranking financial groups account for 42% of the GNP. This is a really surprising figure.

Heavy industrial enterprises and construction companies are essential for them. They operate not only general commercial firms but also electronics companies, one or two irrespective of their size. They also operate hotels, lumbering and textile enterprises.

Not only these!? They have financial organizations – one or two security and insurence companies, general banking institutions in the financial groups.

Furthermore, some of them operate department stores, cosmetic companies, bakeries and school corporations, while others have real estate firms.

Fellow students! The economy dominated by the financial groups, not based on the people's livelihood, or on small and medium enterprises, is a major factor for an unequal distribution of income and paralizes a proper distribution of raw materials. This economy is a fundamental factor for undermining the international competitive position of the south Korean economy.

Export! This is a result of the sweat and blood of workers and farmers, while the "government" is shifting the burden on to their shoulders on the pretext of the "need for comradeship." Until when do we have to continue to satisfy the appetite of only a handful of people who force sacrifices on the overwhelming majority of people?

Fellow students! How much precious fruit of the labor of the people has to be offered as corrupt political property to maintain nepotism in management and "government," the like of which is rarely found in the world.

For instance, this is surely seen in the problem of deficit basis management. It is stipulated by the Banking Law that the upper limit of credit to the same person or enterprise is 25% of the owner capital of a bank.

Fellow students! But what is the reality? According to "National Assembly" data released at the end of last year, 19 enterprises were allowed by seven financial institutions including five city banks, a foreign exchange bank, and a industrial bank to obtain credit extensions (totaling 310 billion won) in excess of the upper limit of credits extension as of the end of August, 1982, and those exceptionally granted credit extensions accounted for 13,3% of the total credit. What does it mean? Isn't this a case of top-sided and privileged financing?

Fellow students! The "June 28 measure" for a substantial cut in the corporation tax was taken for these people.

Fellow students who are sincerely concerned about the future of our nation!

The attitude of the present "regime" to the situation being created in Northeast Asia, particularly surrounding the Korean Peninsula, makes us serious concern. The economic relations of south Korea dependent on the U.S. has been distorted so that no national economy has yet been established since the liberation, and the security and economic cooperation between south Korea and Japan has entered in a new phase. This new phase has been opened up in economic cooperation and defence relations, between south Korean and Japan, particularly since Nakasone's visit to Seoul and his declaration of a cooperative U.S.-Japan defence system, followed by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz's visits to Northeast Asian countries and Nakasone's remarks on making Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier. The U.S. attaches primary importance to global strategy and to U.S.-USSR relations and makes Japan to play the role of defending Northeast Asia to gain a favorable position in its relations with China.

Japan is ploting to revive militalism, as will be clear from Nakasone's remarks on an "unsinkable carrier," blockade of the four Straits and declaration of Japan's militarisation which were mad to promote her own interests.

How can south Korea's relations toward the USSR and China change the world strategy of Japan which is sucking the blood of young Korean workers in the Masan free export zone, and is doing as it pleases in distoring facts in its textbooks! In this urgent international situation, the present "regime" is fanning crisis hysteria, consistently seeking to follow a traitorous economic cooperation and defence cooperation policy by establishing and installing economic relations with Japan, ignoring the national interest and seeking only to stabilizing the present "regime."

Fellow students! How can we forget the secret Katsura-Taft agreement signed in 1900 to leave the Korean Peninsula to Japan and the Philippines to the U.S. while we been fighting over the canned salmon issue, Control Data Co. issue and against the humiliating remarks by Walker and Wickam, demanding rectification of our relations with the U.S. from the standpoint of national interests. We have also been fighting against the traitorous, pleasant-sounding "economic cooperation" with Japan which is designed to maintain the present "regime," and have been struggling to prevent the Japanese ambition to remilitalize herself.

Fellow students! We now denounce the present "regime" for consistantly perpetrating merciless suppressive and traitorous acts, and demand the following.

**Fundamental Demand**

We demand that immediate withdrawal of the present "regime" – resign immediately which usurped power with violence, and which is consistently seeking to dupe the people, and do not unhesitate to commit traitorous act.

**Our Minimum Demand**

**1. Political Demand**

– For equity in taxation to lighten incorporate firms and small businesses

– To abolish surtax, and to completely readjust the special consumption tax, make appropriate adjustments in the farmland tax and consolidate high rate loans to farmers.

– To change the tax system so as to give more importance to direct taxes on them to indirect taxes.

– To abolish anti-people laws such as the law on meetings and demonstrations and revise the trade unions (to ban third pary's interference).

– To immediately stop harsh violence to campus life and undisguised threats to students by the "ministry of culture."

– Not to restrict our thoughts and the rights to action by inordinately encouraging

**2. Demand for Resignation**

– Immediate dismissal of Li Kyu Ho, who represents incompitent and opportunistic bureaucrats of the present "regime." (He is responsible for spreading false rumors and slunders, perpetrating undisguised acts of suppression against democratic students, enforcing the illegal "graduate quota system," and making every humiliating remarks on students.)

– Immediate dismissal of Li O Wi and Mun Sok, who represent timeserving "ministers" in charge of mass communications media.

– Immediate dismissal of the "minister of foreign affairs" Li Bok Sok, who is responsible for humiliating diplomacy.

– Immediate dismissal of the "minister of economic Planing board" Kim Jung Song.

On May 2, 1980, students of Song Kyun Kwan Univ. rose up in a struggle for democracy and freedom. Photo: students hold anti-"government" demonstration on the campus against a military rule.

# Children in DPRK

Follow photos of children in the DPRK. These photos were taken by Pak Kil Hun, a photographer of The People's Korea, who visited the DPRK from June 10 to July 10 last year.

Children in the DPRK are growing up under the care of the state. A completely free 11-year compulsory education system is enforced. The system includes one-year preschool education.

All the 4-year-old children are enrolled in kindergartens, 90-day to 3-year old babies and children are cared for in well-equipped nurseries and kindergartens with free of charge.

At the "September 15" week-stay nursery

Girls at the Mangyongdae Camp

At the "September 15" week-stay nursery

On a Pyongyang street

After training lessons in skating at the Pyongyang Skating Center.

At the "September 15" week-stay nursery

# 5-Yr. Old "Middle-School Boy" in DPRK

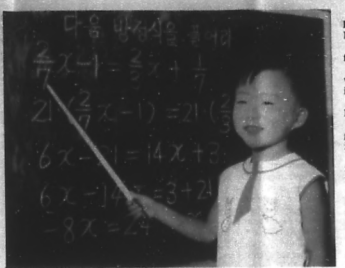
A five-year old boy solved with ease mathematical problems in the curricula of senior middle school and that he spoke well our vernacular tongue and a little of a foreign language.

His name is Yu Yong Min. He is living in Changchon-dong, Wonsan, a port city and a recreation centre in Kangwon Province, the DPRK. His house is located in a scenic spot of the city. His father (Yu Dong Chol, 36) and his mother (Choe Bong Son, 32) are often lavished praise by people but they do not boast of their son.

When Yong Min greeted his first birthday the inhabitants of his neighbourhood found in him an extraordinary gift, and in a few years their admiration went beyond the bound of a district and the boy was known throughout the city.

The public interest in him grew and it became the source of the efflorescence of his ability.

Yong Min finished the course of primary school when he was four. He is believed to solve mathematical problems in college curricula within two or three years. You don't need to doubt it, for the following few episodes that happened in his life will help you have confidence in him.



Yu Yong Min solving equations

### *"Chief of Television Neighbourhood"*

It was one morning of a winter day in the year when he greeted his first birthday. (He was born on Jan. 5, 1977). White snow was falling. Approaching the open door he cried, "Snow is falling", clapping his hands. He was mechanically repeating what his parents had said.

One evening after six months passed, people were watching television in his home. Among them was an old woman living next to his door. Placed in her arms the child introduced the evening program. He was echoing what he had heard on television the night before. From that day on the baby was called the "chief of television neighbourhood."

His parents knew that the boy was distinguished, but what astonished them most was, among other things, the event that happened on January 3, 1978. That evening after he had supper Yong Min put his small hands on his father's shoulder and made a fluent recital. He recited some 20 phrases which he had heard when his sister had read them in a textbook in a corner of the room. He was then one year old.

### *Toy in One Hand, Fountain Pen In the Other*

When he was two he was taken to the Changchon Kindergarten. Their care for him was considerable and his intelectual growth was incredibly rapid. The child finished in two weeks the course of the first-year curricula or primary school, in one month the second-year course and in 40 days the third-year course and in 40 days the fourth-year course. He also finished the second-year course of senior middle school and is going through the third- and fourth-year courses.

His extraordinary gift aroused the curiosity of renowned professors and doctors of mathematics and physics.

One day in May of this year a professor of the Wonsan Fishery College called on the head of the kindergarten. The child was called in. The elderly and thoughtful professor put a fountain pen into the child's hand and spread before him a sheet of paper and set a mathematical problem. How many rounds should a bicycle's wheel, 37 cm in diametre, make to cover the distance of 37,935 m long? A few minutes passed and the boy laid down the pen smilingly. Too easy for him. He began to play with the toy in his left hand. A child is a child, but in him the professor found a mature intellect and hugged him tightly.

## NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

## FOREIGN DELS. TO PYONGYANG (MAY 6-MAY 30)

MAY 6

* Chang Hui Jin, a Korean resident in the U.S.

* Patrick Ojong, Member, and head of the International Department, of the Central Committee of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone.

* A foreign trade delegation of Pakistan headed by Tariq Sayeed, vice-President of the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

* A Finnish delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Markku Heininen, head of the Salo Group for the Study of the Juche Idea in Finland.

MAY 7

* A delegation of workers of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) headed by Rolf Kuhnert, vice-Director of the Construction Department of the SED Central Committee.

* A delegation of the Moscow City Trade Unions headed by Secretary of the City Trade Union Council E.E. Zernov.

* A Soviet film delegation headed by Patyshokuly Redzhepov, Chairman of the Cinema Photographic Committee of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic.

* A visiting group of functionaries of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society.

* A delegation of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front headed by its vice-Chairman Nicolai Geogiev.

* A delegation of "Nepszabadsag", organ of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Varnai Ferenc.

*Dr. Inge Borg Goethel, professor of Humboldt University of the German Democratic Republic.

* Nils-Eric Gustafson, Chairman of the Sweden–Korea Friendship Society.

* An Indian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Dr. J. Nagchaudhuri, professor of Banaras Hindu University of India.

* An Ethiopian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Sisay Teshome.

* A delegation of the Korea-Italy Korital Traking Corporation headed by Paolo Clerici.

MAY 10

* A delegation of the Liaoning Provincial Branch of the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by Shen Yue, vice-Chairman of the Branch for a visit to North Pyongan Province.

* A Tochigi prefectural solidarity delegation of Japan for supporting Korea's reunification headed by Okada Isao, vice-Chairman of the Tochigi Prefectural Council of Trade Unions of Japan.

* Peter Hendry, Chief Editor of "Ceres," magazine of the Food an Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

MAY 12

* A Rwandan National Ballet headed by Bayigamba Adalbert, Director of Planning of the Ministry of Youth and Sport.

MAY 13

* Edgard Coppens and Paul Van Der Niepen, Socialist Senators of Belgium.

* The first friendship visiting group of China headed by Chen Yi, vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress of China.

* A delegation of the Syrian Revolutionary Youth League headed by Hassan Arus, Member of the Leadership of the Central Council of the League and vice-Director of the Military Education and Fighting Training Department of the Central Committee of the League.

* A delegation of scholars of Innsebruck University of Austria headed by Hans Klecatsky, former Minister of Justice of Austria and professor of the university.

* Kjell Oivind Hansen, Chief of the Sarpsborg Group for the Study of the Juche Idea in Norway.

* Indian writer Prabhjot Kaur and her husband.

* The Chinese weightlifting team headed by Cao Sihui, adviser of the State Physical Culture and Spots Commission of China.

MAY 16

* A government delegation of the Soviet Union headed by vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of N.V. Talyzin.

* A government trade delegation of the Soviet Union headed by I.T. Grishin, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade.

* A Soviet railway delegation headed by A.A. Shramov, vice-Director of the General Freight Bureau of the USSR Ministry of Transportation to attend the Korea-Soviet Meeting for Agreement on the Trade Cargo Transport Plan for 1983.

* A delegation of the Tampere Branch of the Finland-Korea Association headed by its Chairman Matti Salminen and Shanti Mishra, Chief Liberation of Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal, who is a delegate for the study of the Juche idea of Nepal.

* A delegation of Chinese lawyers headed by Cao Haiba, vice-Chairman of the Chinese Jurists Society.

* A delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by Iwai Akira, advisor to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and Chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

MAY 20

* A government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Dionisio Marenco, Member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Minister of Interior Commerce.

* The Song and Dance Ensemble of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Zhang Zhongbin, deputy Director of the Cultural Department under the CPLA General Political Department.

* A Chinese political and ideological education inspection group headed by Li Dun, Director of the Political and Ideological Education Department of the Ministry of Education.

* A delegation of the Portuguese Commitee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by its vice-President Domingos Lopes.

* Dr. Hamdy El-Sayed, President of the Egyptian Medical Syndicate and President of the Egyptian Medical Union.

* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Guyana headed by Glenda Veronica Palmer.

MAY 23

* A Party workers delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by A.G. Shumeiko, Second Secretary of the Voronezh Provincial Committee of the CPSU.

* Jorge del Prado, General Secretary of the CC of the Peruvian Communist Party.

* A delegation of the Secretariat of the International Organisation of Journalists headed by its Secretary Manfred Weigand.

OLD TALE

## *"A Hero in Stone"*

A footmark, about three feet long, is still left on a stone, in Namsangge-ri, Mundok county.

Tradition says about this large footmark as follows.

Once upon a time, peasants worked hard and lived in harmony in their village.

But a calamity befell the villagers every year.

A devil appeared, caught a young girl as a human sacrifice and ate her in April every year.

The devil claimed the lives of many girls pretty like so many flowers.

Unable to stand any longer, young men there with hoes and iron rakes went out to kill the devil.

But, no one came back alive.

The peasants wished that a hero would appear there to help them settle old scores with the devil.

April came near again.

This time, a lovely girl, named Konnim, who supported her old parents, was chosen as a human sacrifice.

The girl, knowing her death was near, spent all night in tears.

The time when they had to offer her as a sacrifice was near at hand.

As her death approached, Konnim said to her parents, grasping their hands: "Your undutiful daughter will leave. Although I leave here, please take good care of yourselves and live long, father and mother! "

At last, she stepped on to an alter. The villagers, gathered in front of the alter, shed tears, lamenting Konnim's death.

When it got dark, the villagers returned to their home with heavy feet.

In the middle of the alter, Konnim sat down alone, with bent knees. She was trembling with fear.

After a while, the devil jumped upon Konnim, when a mountain in the east roared. Then, a hero in stone (Tolchangsu) appeared with an uplifted sword about 3 feet long.

What a strong man he was! When he stepped on a rock, the stone became dented, and when he brandished the sword, it thundered.

Tolchangsu was a single man. He looked at Konnim with a smile. Then, he shouted at the devil in a resolute voice.

"You are a bad guy. You have brought sorrows on the peasants! Peasants will never forgive you. If you can, parry this sword given me in the name of peasants! "

A fierce combat started. Though Tolchangsu's power was a very strong, the devil was also strong.

White dust raised by them concealed them, Tolchangsu and the devil.

In a cloud of dust, the edge of Tolchangsu's flashing sword hit the devil's body, and each time the sword struck the devil, terrific noise assailed the villagers. The villagers wished Tolchangsu would won.

At last, its sound of the combat stopped.

The cloud of dust settled slowly. The villagers saw the devil lying flat with the sword stuck in his throat. Next, they saw Tolchangsu closing his eyes gently and falling down.

Afterward, a number of footprints which Tolchangsu had left, were swept away by rainwater after many years. But it is said that the footprint there is one of the many footprints here in stone had left then. The footprint is still on the stone remains even now.

* A Hungarian TV delegation headed by Richard Nagy, Member of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Chairman of the Hungarian Television.

* A delegation of the Czechoslowak Ministry of Education headed by Antos Zdenek, vice-Director of the Higher Education Department of the Ministry.

* The Kiev Chamber Orchestra headed by A.V. Lobanov, Director of the Kiev State Philharmonic Orchestra.

MAY 24

* Dr. Kim Gwang Hun, Korean professor of Corfin University in Maryland, the U.S.

MAY 27

* A Libyan economy and light industries delegation headed by Mostafa Albishti, Chairman of the Industrial Projects Department of the Economy and Light Industries Secretariat of the National People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

* A delegation of the Yugoslav paper "Dnevnik."

* Om Prakash Mantri, Secretary General of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association,

* Portuguese writer Aderito Jose Lopes.

* The Sichuan, China, Women's Volleyball team to participate in the Third International Women's Volleyball Tournament held in the DPRK.

MAY 30

* A delegation of Party workers of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Bandraski Matyas, Deputy Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

* A delegation of the University of Guayuquil, Ecuador, headed by its rector Jaime Polit Alcivar.

* A Polish team to attend the Third International Women's Volleyball Tournament.

(KCNA)

# Kim Yong Sam's Valiant Action Awakens Opposition Forces: Review

**The following are excerpts from an article entitled "Kim Yong Sam's Fast Awakens Opposition Forces-Rallying to the Cause", which was carried by Far Eastern Economic Review, June 23, 1983:**

Seoul: Opposition leader Kim Young Sam's 23-day hungerstrike failed in its aim of extracting immediate political reforms from "president" Chun Doo Hwan, but it did shake Chun's three-year-old regime out of a sense of complacency. And the fast, which Kim began on May 18 and ended on June 9 has brought into action again various opposition movements which had been dormant since they were first suppressed under martial law in May 1980. If the reassertion of these movements is allowed to continue, the Chun administration could soon face the level of political dissent that once troubled the "government" of the late "president" Park Chung Hee in the 1970s.

Through his fast, Kim not only focused national attention on his own long house arrest, but also forced the pro-"government" majority "Democratic Justice Party" (DJP) to agree to a 10-day special session of the "national assembly" to discuss some of the five demands for political reforms that Kim was making during the fast. The demands included: relaxing "government" controls over the press; releasing political prisoners and allowing them to return to their former jobs, and revising the constitution so as to pave the way for the free, direct election of the nation's president.

The "government"-authorised "opposition" Democratic Korea Party (DKP) has agreed to consider some of these demands, though reluctantly. The party had been expected to press the Chun administration to meet its earlier commitment to launch the country on a more democratic course, and on June 13 the opening day of the "national assembly's special session"-"prime minister" Kim Sang Hyup said the "government" would continue to ease curbs on political activity and release jailed dissidents. The "prime minister" noted that an eight-year ban on political activity affecting 250 former politicians had been lifted already, but he did not say when the ban would be lifted on another 305 politicians. He also warned that the "government" would take legal action against politicians "who break social stability."

The 56-year-old Kim Young Sam, who was president of the now-outlawed New Democratic Party, called off his hunger strike after many distinguished religious and political figures urged him to end the fast, arguing that he had achieved enough by riveting public attention on his long-term political goals. Kim's health had declined dramatically because of his refusal to consume anything more than water, mixed with salt and nutrients. Even by June 3 his condition had deteriorated so badly that doctors at Seoul National University Hospital, to which he had been forcibly taken by the police, for the first time expressed alarm. By then, Kim was slipping in and out of consciousness.

Because of a tight press embargo, much of the nation could only guess about what was happening to Kim, but word of the opposition leader's fast spread. In Kim's native Pusan, a southern port city, police began picking up people seen distributing or reading copies of Kim's political demands. The implications of Kim's protest was also debated intensely in Kwangju, where bloody anti-"government" riots took place three years ago in the political turmoil which followed the 1979 assassination of Park.

Within the "national assembly," Chun still faces a package of opposition demands. Although the "prime minister" has reaffirmed the "government's" commitment to lift its ban on political activity, more political concessions are likely to be sought. The DKP must press for further concessions in order to protect itself from widespread criticism that it exists mostly to lend credibility to the "government's" contention that there is an active opposition party in the country.

However, there is little chance that Chun's supporters in the assembly will accept many of Kim's demands. For one thing, the "government" does not want to be seen as crumbling under the impact of Kim's hunger strike. But majority DJP members could feel constrained to agree to some concessions in order to help their "opposition" assembly colleagues maintain credibility and "face."

Any challenge from the DKP can be resolved easily. Chun's chief concern is how to meet the more serious threat posed by Kim and his "unauthorised" opposition supporters. South Korea's real opposition movement has always been led by underground dissidents including church figures, student activists and such key figures as Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung, who is now living in exile in the United States.

The two Kims campaigned vigorously for democratic reforms under the previous Park "government." If Kim Dae Jung, through his kidnapping by south Korean agents from Tokyo for democracy and his subsequent political persecution, had symbolised unyielding dissent against authortarian rule, Kim Young Sam helped bring down the Park regime in 1979 through his anti-"government" efforts in and out of the "national assembly". Politically the two men are bitter rivals, but they have now joined hands in a common front against Chun. They describe Chun's imposition of martial law in May 1980 as a "coup d'etat."

During the course of Kim Young Sam's fast, Kim Dae Jung led a march in Washington to the White House in support of the other Kim's protest and against the US administration's backing for Chun. Similar marches were organised in New York, Los Angeles and Tokyo, and Japan's Socialist Party for the first time took up Kim Young Sam's cause by demanding that Chun begin the democratisation process.

At home supporters of Kim Young Sam have launched a National Consultation for Democracy (NCD), an umbrella organisation which hopes to attract representatives from former opposition groups, Christian churches, student activists, university professors and journalists, who have been ousted from their jobs. The "government" has vowed to outlaw the organisation, but the group is expected to continue underground, issuing statements and leaflets denouncing the "government." The group could pose the most serious challenge yet to the "government" if it can attract the dissidents it seeks and comes to resemble the now-defunct National Congress for Restoration of Democracy, which Kim Dae Jung once led against Park.

If the NCD becomes more active in the months ahead, it could quickly overshadow the role of the DKP as the major vehicle for democratic reforms. Most observers believe that the "government's" biggest mistake in coping with the current political crisis was to allow the DKP to emerge as the chief "opposition" party in the "national assembly."

All indications are that Kim Young Sam has won a considerable political victory. He has united the country's diverse dissident movements behind him by strengthening his links with the Christian churches, the campuses and with other intellectual critics of "government," He also has won enough overseas support to stay the harsh hand of "government" reprisal as the administration considers what response to make to the regroupped opposition.

Kim is not likely to compromise his campaign to force Chun to revise the constitution. Elaborating on this point, one of Kim's aides said: "Under the present constitution, it is quite possible that Chun can be followed [in office] by another general elected [electoral through the collegium]. If this is allowed to continue south Korea, with generals from the various services of the armed forces taking turns in seizing the presidency, will go the way of Central and Latin America [in their] style of politics. What we want is a constitution which will preclude such tragic events for democracy."

What Kim wants is a system which will assure a smooth transition of power from military to civilian hands in 1988, when Chun's term ends. He wants all politicians, including himself and Kim Dae Jung, to compete in an election for the "presidency."In this regard, Chun's recent promise to step down in 1988 is not likely to pacify the opposition because he also refuses to rewrite the constitution to ensure free elections.

How Chun will deal with the new opposition challenge to his rule is not easy to foresee. Hardliners within the "government" as well as within the majority DJP are seeking to jail Kim and his supporters. "How can those legally under political ban conduct political activities [such as staging a hunger strike or giving interviews to the foreign press]?" asked one pro-"government" politician. "Law is law and it should fairly apply to everybody," he added, giving the classic example of the handliners' view. Oh Se Eung, a cabinet member responsible for liaison with the opposition said: "In our [form of] politics, there is a very little room for compromise," meaning that it is difficult to hold back the hawks and loyalists from going after the dissidents.

Chun is facing the dilemma of whether to accede to the hardliners and thereby risk producing another martyr like Kim Dae Jung, or drift as he has recently done and risk facing a growing attack on his leadership. Both choices are unpalatable. The only alternative in the present situation may be for Chun to strengthen the power of the "national assembly", allowing the authorised opposition to gain some political ground and credibility.

# Kim's Hunger Strike

*By Kim Dae Jung*

*Mr. Kim Dae Jung who went to the United States December last contributed an article to The New York Times.*

*Here is the full text of his contribution entitled, "Kim's Hunger Strike": (His article was carried in the June 9 issue of the famous U.S. newspaper.)*

WASHINGTON -- The political unrest that has erupted in south Korea in recent weeks warrants a prudent decision by the United States Government. Kim Young Sam, former president of the now-banned New Democratic Party, has been on a hunger strike since May 17 to dramatize the popular desire for democracy in the country. He now is bordering on unconsciousness.

In his statement announcing the hunger strike, Mr. Kim demanded specific democratic reforms that include: release of all prisoners of conscience; restoration of the civil rights of those who have been deprived of them for political reasons; guarantee of freedom of expression; and rescinding of all anti-democratic laws. Mr. Kim also registered a strong protest against United States support for the repressive regime in Seoul.

Kim Young Sam's hunger strike and subsequent developments in south Korea have significant political implications. His action marks the first open confrontation between the "government" of "president" Chun Doo Hwan and politicians who have been silenced by the "regime's Political Restriction Law."

Moreover, it has become a catalyst for a coalition of opposition politicians and other democratic figures, including clergymen, scholars and students. An increasing number of students have staged demonstrations on and off campuses that have resulted in a heightened level of popular unrest.

The south Korean "Government" has failed to take any positive steps in response to Mr. Kim's hunger strike. The authorities have prevented the news media from mentioning it and have tightened the suppression of Mr. Kim's supporters through house arrest and other measures. The Chun "government" is unwilling to make any compromise with Mr. Kim. Yet it is incapable of suppressing Mr. Kim and his supporters, who are willing to risk their lives in nonviolent resistance.

Even though Mr. Kim's action represents the democratic aspirations of the south Korean people, the United States Government has appeared indifferent. In the country of south Korean United States relations, which have been defined by the presence of 40,000 American troops in south Korea and close political and economic ties, such an American attitude will be widely interpreted as tacit support for the repression in south Korea.

Quiet diplomacy has its place, but it has not worked effectively in this case. Moreover, Washington should never appear to abandon the principle of democracy and human rights, and it is for this principle that Mr. Kim is approaching death.

It takes no great insight to understand that Washington has to deal with those who are in power. Just as America had to deal with "president" Syngman Rhee's autocratic "government" in the 1950's, so must it deal with the Chun regime. But it should be recalled that the United States Government evoked the gratitude of the south Korean people when, toward the end of Mr. Rhee's rule, it gave moral support to the nation's democratic movement. Similarly, the Carter Administration won the trust of the south Korean people through its support for human rights, even though its implementation of the policy was uneven.

We Koreans can never overemphasize that the task of restoring democracy is for the Koreans themselves. We Koreans are not asking anyone else to do the job for us, nor do we welcome interference in our domestic affairs. All we ask is that the United States now make clear its support for the restoration of democracy in south Korea, a country that has been a staunch ally for three and one-half decades.

Some of our American friends may say that dictatorship in south Korea, while objectionable, ought to be tolerated because of security needs and stability. I disagree. Without democracy there is neither lasting security nor stability. The best evidence is the current political instability in south Korea. Would American citizens accept a dictatorial form of government for themselves because of the threat from the Soviet Union? I think not. Why then should it be different for south Koreans because of the threat from north Korea?

Some may even argue that south Koreans are not ready for democracy. I believe that this argument is untenable in view of the fact that the educational, cultural and economic standards of the south Korean people far surpass those of Americans 200 years ago, when American democracy was established.

It is time for the United States Government to reaffirm the importance of freedom in south Korea. Without the restoration of democratic government and institutions, there will be neither stability nor security in my country.

Kim Young Sam's fast and its political impact seriously challenge the United States Government to reconsider its policy.

(Continued from page 1)

sion of students and democratic figures and step down from power without delay.

The DPRK Government holds that a joint conference of political parties and public organizations in the north and the south for discussing the problem of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea should be convened at an early date to carry into effect the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

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